

The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

THE GAME OF RECIPROCITY.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Replying to your editorial entitled "Favors to Councillmen" in to-day's issue of your paper, I would say that grant of your favor does not necessarily imply such favors does not necessarily imply that the interests of the city would be either threatened or endangered.

Take the case now under investigation. It is known that the franchisees granted by the Council fully and amply protected the interests of the city. In fact, that if its provisions were strictly enforced, the very existence of the street railway company would be doubtful.

The question of the franchise, which of two or more corporations applying for the franchise or privilege to obtain it and in such cases it is well to have friends in court. Hence the favor.

Under the present law the franchise having to be offered at auction, it does not make such a difference, but under old conditions the man without friends had very little chance of gaining his cause, just as in the case in every other matter in life.

ANDREW PIZZINI, JR.
Richmond, Va., September 26th.

A member of the Virginia Legislature once told a friend that he "turned an honest penny" for himself every session by putting through private bills for his clients. When such a bill was introduced he nursed it along through the committees, he used his diligence to get it up at the right time, and his influence to get it passed. In every such instance he received a suitable fee for his services. He made no secret of the transaction, explaining that of course he would not be employed to engineer through the Legislature any but good measures. But the public servant who has no higher idea than this of the honor of his position is not the man to decide what is a good measure and what is a bad measure from the State's point of view. He is almost sure to be blinded by the fee, and to consult his own interests rather than the interests of the State. Such a man is not fit to occupy a position of trust.

We do not mean to say that Captain Pizzini would endeavor to influence councilmen to do a wrong, but when a man of affairs asks a franchise from the city he is apt to make the best terms he can and to promote his own interests rather than those of the city.

The methods which Captain Pizzini employs are full of danger to the city. He acknowledges that he keeps a number of councilmen under obligations to him, whether or not he has any measures pending. He lends them money, he gives them valuable contracts, and when he needs their friendly services in turn he asks and expects their cordial support.

Of course, he makes no threats, but his friends in the Council naturally infer that if they do not "vote right," they may not expect renewal of the loans or the contracts. It is clearly a case of "I tickle you and you tickle me." "If you don't tickle me you can't expect me to tickle you."

Again, we ask, Where does the city come in?

THE SOUTH'S ADVANTAGE.

The World's Work for October contains a striking article on "The South as a Seaboard Gateway of the West." It deals largely with the railroad systems of the South, shows how our Southern roads have become parts of the great Northern and Western systems, how they have developed, how they have aided in the development of the country through which they pass, and finally how the grain trade has been diverted from Northern to Southern ports. Especial mention is made of the most recent deal by which the Seaboard Air Line becomes a part of the Rock Island system.

Speaking of the railroads, it notes that since 1891 the Southern Railway has increased its mileage from 4,120 to 6,750, and its gross earnings from \$16,650,000 to \$42,354,000. The Louisville and Nashville, in the same period, has increased its mileage from 2,673 to 3,500, and its earnings from \$18,974,000 to \$35,415,000. The Norfolk and Western, in the same time, has gained in mileage from 1,827 to 1,710, and in earnings from \$9,440,000 to \$21,190,000. The United earnings of these three systems have been more than doubled in nine years.

Mention is then made of the enormous growth of the iron and cotton mill industries, and finally it is shown that the grain trade of Southern ports has greatly increased.

Recalling the statement of Mr. Cleveland in 1883 that the grain trade of New York was being diverted to New Orleans, the World's Work says that during the twenty years since that time the wheat shipments of New Orleans have increased from 2,744,581 bushels to 15,043,745 bushels a year, and the corn shipments from less than 1,000,000 bushels to 12,802,129 bushels. The increase at Galveston has been in the same proportion, and it is shown that in 1902 the wheat exports from these ports were

20,725,071 bushels, against 27,186,272 bushels from New York, and both New Orleans and Galveston have been making rapid progress this year.

The reason for this, says the World's Work, is merely a matter of geography. The Southern ports are within a thousand miles of the great grain territory of Kansas and Missouri. The distance between Chicago and New Orleans is nearly equal, but St. Louis is 84 miles nearer to New Orleans than to New York. Kansas City is 500 miles nearer and Denver 570 miles nearer to the Southern port than to the Northern port.

This is the most gratifying exhibit for the South, and for the Southern railway systems, and, as a result, the greater things to come. Trade naturally follows the line of least resistance. When the railroads of the North were so far superior to the railroads of the South, trade from the West was compelled to take the Northern course, but with anything like equality of transportation the advantage in distance, in climate, and in some other respects, is clearly in favor of the Southern ports, and traffic will naturally and necessarily follow the most advantageous route.

THE LIBRARIAN.

Of course, we should all prefer a Virginian as State Librarian, but those who are truly interested in the library want the services of the best man that can be had, no matter where he comes from. When Northern States find a man down South, who, in their opinion, can serve them well they do not let provincialism or sectional prejudice hinder them from securing his services if they can. It will not do for Virginia to shut herself in and say she will employ no man except a native. Such a policy would be narrow and ungenerous, and might cause other States to retaliate. The State Library needs a first class Librarian, an expert who understands modern methods of conducting such an institution, and those whose business it is to make a selection whose business it is to make a selection.

It is no reflection upon the State, nor upon any of the Virginia applicants, for the board to make a selection from beyond Virginia's borders. A man may be highly educated and know all about books from a library point of view, and yet not be an expert Librarian, for it requires peculiar training to fit a man for such a position. The board is not called upon to find a position for a Virginian. It is called upon to choose an expert Librarian, who knows his business thoroughly. If the members discharge their full duty to the public they will keep this fact well in mind, and not be influenced one way or the other by prejudice or personal favoritism.

In saying this, we do not mean, of course, to take sides against any of the Virginians who are applying. We hope that the board may find among these applicants the right man. But unless they do, they must choose from other fields.

WATER IN CITIES.

If the recommendations of the board of experts appointed to report upon the water supply of New York be adopted, that city will provide itself with an enormous aqueduct, to be connected either with reservoirs in the Catskill Mountains or with watersheds of a number of streams which flow into the Hudson from the east in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie. By means of such an aqueduct (which will cost about \$50,000,000) the city could obtain upwards of 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, in addition to its present supply, and have it delivered in the city at an elevation of 300 feet by means of its own gravity, without pumping.

Boston has recently improved its water supply for the metropolitan district at a cost of \$20,000,000.

A filtration plant to cost \$3,500,000 is being constructed at Washington. It will cover thirty-five acres of ground and will be roofed over with concrete, which may be topped with turf and flowers and be used as a city park. The water, under pressure, will be made to pass through beds of sand—a simple process, but one which, though it may do well enough on the Potomac, it has been shown will not clarify the muddy water of the James. It was tried here fifty years ago, and several times since, and has always failed to do what is needed.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is not yet clear what the President will do with respect to the Isthmian Canal negotiations. Colombia has rejected the treaty proposed by this country, and it is believed will ask time in which to frame counter propositions. Its action shows bad faith, in addition to foolhardy greediness.

The truth is an election is pending in that republic, and the two political parties that are contending for the votes of the people are trying to out-talk one another as to what would be the result of the canal should get from the United States.

Furthermore, it is insinuated by knowing ones that interested persons have used money to defeat the treaty. However, that may be, it would seem to be the duty of the President, in whose hands the matter now rests, to deal with Colombia promptly and decisively. We take it for granted that he will give Colombia time to submit new proposals, but that time needed not be long.

The statement put forth in some quarters that if the treaty failed the Panama Canal Company would proceed to finish the work on its own account cannot be accorded much weight. We do not believe it could raise the necessary money, even if there were no international obstacles in its way. When capitalists come to learn—as they possibly may—that the United States will build a canal on the Nicaragua route, and will crown upon a Panama Canal in other hands than its own, they will be chary of putting their money there.

The Panama Canal has been the sink-

hole of much money and has caused almost as much distress and scandal; its standing and credit are bad at best. And while millions have been spent by the French company, the work done by it according to all accounts is not considerable.

According to our view Colombia will have to accede to the terms proposed by the United States—and that very promptly—or else this country will open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and upon satisfactory concessions from them will build a canal over that route.

In the judgment of many men well qualified to express opinions, the Nicaragua route has advantages over the Panama route. While it is not so short a route, it is said to be freer from dangers of flood and climate than the route over the isthmus of Panama.

Dispatches from Santa Clara in the Adirondacks state that there is no probability that the assassin of Orlando Dextera will be discovered, inasmuch as the country people are "disposed to help him to escape."

Day before yesterday workmen employed on Dexter's place were stopped by citizens and roughly handled. The deceased's land covers eight or nine thousand acres, from which he rigorously excluded hunters and fishermen. A telegram to the New York Herald says "residents of Santa Clara invariably refer to the assassination of Dexter without a word of sympathy for the victim, even when they declare that the shooting was cowardly."

That is a terrible condition of affairs. We hope the public authorities and all good people will join hands to improve it.

Boston has had its first trial of the "joint caucus system" as recently incorporated into the primary election law, and its operation is "pronounced a success by politicians of both parties." For the "first time in Boston the Republican candidates were nominated by Republican caucus only, and the Democratic candidates by Democratic caucus only." This result has been achieved by the simultaneous holding of the "caucuses" of all parties, and by requiring the voter when entering the polling booth to state the party ballot he desired to vote. The Boston Herald says, however, that many persons refused to enroll themselves with either party, "though participating hitherto in party caucuses."

There is nothing for President Roosevelt to do now but proceed to negotiate treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for construction of the isthmian waterway through their territory.—New York Herald editorial.

It begins to look that way; but the President, we suppose, will wait a reasonable time to hear what Colombia has to say in defense of its surprising course in rejecting the extremely liberal terms offered it by the United States.

The Chickahominy Indians who live about a score of miles below Richmond have declined to register as negroes and can't register as whites. Their pride of race is commendable, and though they are few in numbers, the Legislature must see if it cannot give them relief some way.

A canvass is in progress in West Virginia involving the adoption of the report of the tax commission. The question is whether the tax on lands shall be substituted by an increased tax on corporations or not. Governor White is one of the advocates of the proposition.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A daring Frenchman is coming across the Atlantic next May in an airship. Professor Langley will meet him on the banks of the Potomac with an automobile.

In New York it is reported that Lewis Nixon is coming out for Fusion—that is, for the Low ticket and against Tammany. He has been at loggerheads with Tammany and Murphy for some time.

"Petitious prosperity," as Mr. Hill is pleased to call it, is as good as any other brand as long as it lasts, and no prosperity is guaranteed to last always.

In the rural districts the horn of the "possum hunter" is beginning to be heard on the hill and the coon hunters in the bottoms.

There are as many as twelve hotels in New York city which have little telephone exchanges of their own, each having as many as three hundred phones.

The President weighs 166 pounds, having gained some flesh during his vacation. He will return to Washington next Monday.

Dr. Parkhurst is happy now. He is getting off some of his interviews on New York city politics.

The deer hunters in Maine have opened the season for shooting guides and other folks early this year.

There was nothing the matter with the primaries held this week, at least, we have not yet heard of any contests.

Here it is Saturday morning and Pearson Hobson has not been "engaged" to a single new girl this week.

The country is improving. Thus far the campaign in Kentucky has furnished no business for the coroners.

And now the far seeing Virginia farmer goes into the forest in search of Christmas back logs.

The small boy is rejoicing that the next circus will make Richmond a two days' stand.

The crying for Kastoria is not now confined altogether to the babies.

Fish Hatchery at Weldon (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Only in free America is Mr. Chamberlain called "Joe."

And so far Senator Morgan has refrained from saying: "I told you so."

There also seems to be a considerable crop of lay fever this year.

WOODWARD & SON
LUMBER
ROUGH AND DRESSED
General Offices—Ninth & Arch Street,
Richmond, Va.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Halifax Record remarks: The citizens of Chase City are clamoring for the halting of Dexter's place, which is contributing to a fund to pay counsel in a new trial. This is a funny way any way you take it.

The Norfolk Ledger says: It is true that Virginia's debt is larger than that of any other State, but there are very good reasons why it is larger and no Legislature elected since the war has added one dollar to it.

The Brunswick Gazette is that discouraged because there are a few charges of fraud here and there in the primaries and caucuses.

But our friends, remembering that the "Eternal City" was not built in a day, should not be disappointed and become pessimistic because the scarcely less herculean task of cleansing the Augean stable of Virginia politics has not been accomplished by the first election. The disease is widespread and deeply seated. Heroic treatment, persistently applied, will be necessary to eradicate it. But with no excuse remaining for wrong-doing in connection with our elections, the public mind, when justice and truth will prevail, where fraud and corruption have long held unbridled sway.

The Roanoke World offers this new version: The Monroe doctrine literally interpreted, seems to mean that the United States is determined to hold no certain preference for foreign interference for its own exploitation and development as occasion requires.

The Petersburg Index-Appel furnishes this as the evidence of an eye witness: There is one advantage which the candidate in a viva voce election has, and that is he knows where the voters are. He knows whether he votes or not, and that is something he cannot know with absolute certainty in a secret ballot election. The candidate for office sometime past told us that he had forty-seven votes pledged to him by the public preference, and that he received only twenty-one votes. Naturally he is uncertain which of the forty-seven voters told him the twenty-six lies.

Prince Andre Poniatowski, who for some years has been living in San Francisco, has left for Europe with his family, hereafter to make his home in Paris.

Rev. Father McKee, rector of the St. Rose of Lima Church, of Newark, N. J., announces that he will offer gold medals as a reward for firemen who save lives.

Abraham Whitney, the oldest male member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and one of its founders, has just died at the age of ninety.

William Osman, of Ottawa, Ill., is probably the dean of the newspaper profession in the United States. He is eighty-four years of age and has been editor of the "Free Trader," almost continuously since 1860, more than sixty-three years.

William Pickens, Yale's colored orator, has sued two colored men of Boston, charging them with libel in an attack upon him last spring in the Boston "Globe" in reference to his "Ten Black" essay on "Haiti." They are said to be the same men who, recently attacked Booker T. Washington.

NO FOREIGNERS
HURT AT GOMEL

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, September 25.—The following bulletin was posted at the State Department to-day:

"The Department of State has received advice from the American charge at St. Petersburg that on the night of September 24, eight Jews and five Christians lost their lives. Mr. Riddle says that no foreigners or foreign interests suffered."

In view of the position taken by the Russian government at the time of the Kishineff affair, the report that in the riot at Gomel, in the Ukraine, that no foreigners or foreign interests were jeopardized in the recent anti-Semite riot at Gomel closes the incident so far as the State Department is concerned.

TO HAVE PRETENDED
MARRIAGE ANNULLED

(By Associated Press.)
LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Sept. 25.—First Lieutenant S. S. Burbank, Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, filed suit in the District Court to annul a pretended marriage with a Chinese woman, a Filipino woman.

The filing of this suit is the outcome of a charge made by Mrs. Vasquez to the War Department last spring that Lieutenant Burbank had seduced his wife in the Philippine Islands and that she was his lawful wife and wanted him to support her. The first notice of his alleged infidelity was published after the announcement of the engagement of Lieutenant Burbank to a society girl in Leavenworth.

MISS RUTH BRYAN
TO MARRY SOON

(By Associated Press.)
LINCOLN, NEB., September 25.—The marriage of Miss Ruth Bryan and W. H. Leavitt, of Newport, will take place Saturday evening, October 3d, at 7:30 o'clock, at Fair View, the home of the Bryans. Rev. Dr. Swearingen, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Bryan is a member, probably will perform the ceremony.

SECURITIES CASE
MAY BE APPEALED

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.—A petition for writ of habeas corpus in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company was filed with Judge Ladd of the United States Circuit Court for this district to-day.

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Mr. Louie Sutton Howerton and daughter, who have been spending some time with relatives in York county, are now visiting Mrs. John A. Flippo, of this city.

BY DR. A. H. STRAUB.

A Noted Brooklyn Physician's Increase of Father John's Medicine.

Dr. Straub, a noted physician of Brooklyn, N. Y., says over his own signature: "I have frequently prescribed Father John's Medicine for grip, and for bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, and found that it was the best remedy for all these ailments. (Signed) A. H. Straub, M. D., 884 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Father John's Medicine is a patent medicine, but the prescription of an eminent specialist who practiced in the most successful way for over twenty years, of Lowell, Mass., by whom it was recommended and from whom it derived its name, is a powerful tonic and body builder, curing colds and throat and lung troubles, and giving power to make strength and nourish the system. Father John's Medicine is for sale by Owens & Sons, City Drug Store, 144, East Main Street; People's Drug Store, 3000 Williamsburg Avenue; F. J. Smith, 201 North Fifth Street; Lincoln-Street Pharmacy, 331 South Pine Street; East Pharmacy, 2001 Venable Street.

BOLD ENGINEER'S DARING DEED
Rushed Full Speed Past Danger Signal and Avoided a Hold-Up.

(By Associated Press.)
WOONBOCKET, R. I., Sept. 25.—Because the trained eye of Engineer George W. Bosc recognized in the reckless swing of a railroad switch a danger signal, he pulled the throttle wide open and drove his train swiftly by a danger signal set and against the track.

It is believed to have been an attempt to hold up the boat train at Plummer's Lodge, a lonely spot a mile north of Woonsocket, where the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad last night.

The boat train drew out of Worcester at 8:30 last night and reached a point within an eighth of a mile of Plummer's Lodge, where Engineer Bosc saw a green light indicating a clear track. Suddenly the light changed to red, and the engineer closed the throttle and set the air brakes. As the train came to a stop, he saw a man with a lantern jumping from the track, two other men standing on the ladder holding the stationary light, and a third man with a signal white flag.

Immediately on reaching Providence he reported the incident to Superintendent Whalley, who gave Deputy Sheriff Bacon charge of the case.

JETT SENTENCED
Papers Filed Asking for New Trial for Him.

(By Associated Press.)
CYNTHIANA, KY., Sept. 25.—Curtis Jett was brought into court to-day, when Judge Osborne decreed that he be held "between sunrise and sunset" in the County Jail, until he can give bond for his appearance on the 21st of July, 1904.

Judge Blanton, attorney for Jett, replied: "Well, Judge, there will be many surprises and sunsets before he has been hanged."

Jett himself said to the court: "There are people in this county who will be sent to the prison to suffer the gall, yet I never if I am not hung, but Judge, I do not think you would be grieved, as you have given me a fair trial in this case."

When Judge Osborne said he would send the prisoner to suffer the gall, Jett pleaded earnestly not to be returned to Lexington, Ky. Judge Blanton filed papers giving his grounds for a new trial preparatory to carrying the case to the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

CONSTITUTION DOES NOT FOLLOW FLAG
(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—According to the Attorney General the Constitution does not follow the flag in the case of the establishment of the United States Government in the Island of Guam.

This decision was made in a case brought by the Governor of Guam, who had been condemned to Government use a house owned by Lieutenant W. E. Safford, having been unable to make the owner's title to the price. Lieutenant Safford protested, and the Attorney General has now sustained the action of the court.

In his opinion the Attorney General holds that the Constitution does not extend to Guam, and that in appropriating the property of Lieutenant Safford he was entirely within his authority in the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

MILITARY MUST OBEY COURT DECREE
(By Associated Press.)

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., September 25.—After a telephone conversation between Governor Peabody and Adjutant General Sherman Bell, an order was issued, directing General Chase to immediately comply with the decree of the court, and to release the prisoners held by the military.

A few minutes thereafter Sherman Bell, Chief of the military, and Mr. McKinney were released and went to their respective homes in Independence and Alamosa, where they were received by large crowds of union miners.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND TROOPS TO MANOEUVRE
(By Associated Press.)

CAMP YOUNG, WYB. DIST. KY., September 25.—With a force of 14,000 troops, the regular troops of the Department of the West, under the command of General Bell, will be the second of their kind undertaking in time of peace since the Civil War.

The automobile, as a factor in warfare, already has been given a trial by the signal corps men. Their "motoring" red devil, one of the Kentucky "Knobs" surrounding the camp, and was shot back to the place.

Split in Convention.
(By Associated Press.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 25.—Samuel Parks, walking delegate, from New York city, caused a split in the annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers here to-day in a fight to unseat Daniel Brophy, a delegate from New York, who had been elected a proxy from Scranton, Pa.

Look No Action.
(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Executive Council of the Department of Labor adjourned this afternoon, subject to call, without taking any further action on the case of William A. Miller, the Irishman in the Government Printing Office.

RIVES MAY CONTEST

Friends Believe the Close Vote Worth a Recount.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
Delegates Elected to a District Convention, at Which Time a Full Ticket Will Be Nominated—Funeral of Mr. Ferguson—Gossip.

Manchester Bureau, Times-Dispatch.
No. 1102 Hill Street.

With the returns from the legislative primary still coming in, the indications are that Sadler for the Senate and Harrison for the House are nominated over Robertson and Rives.

The vote between Rives and Harrison is believed to be so close that the friends of the latter are urging him to ask for a recount.

Mr. Rives is disappointed. He expected a larger vote in Manchester, and would have received it, but he feared the voters did not know him personally, and he did not call on them, with the result that they did not vote at all.

It is most difficult to get the returns from the back precincts. Rives, however, concedes his defeat, and in the face of the returns, but he thinks a recount may change things around some.

The scattering reports of the primary election, which were filed with the county Democratic chairman of Chesterfield Courthouse at this writing, indicate the nomination of the following Democratic candidates for county offices:

For sheriff—Dr. J. P. Gilliam over William E. Gill.

For Commonwealth's attorney (doubtful)—the incumbent, Judge J. M. Gregory, and Frank T. Sutton, Jr., having both made good runs.

For sheriff—William C. Gill (no opposition).

For commissioner of the revenue for the First District—Thomas E. Woodfin (no opposition).

For commissioner of the revenue for the Second District—Samuel A. Mann over D. B. Goode.

For supervisor for Dale District—John S. Taylor over T. J. Woodcock.

For supervisor Clover Hill District—A. A. Phaup (no opposition).

For supervisor Middlethian District—G. Willis Moore (no opposition).

For supervisor Manchester District—J. M. Gregory (no opposition).

For supervisor Bermuda District—W. S. DuVal over J. A. Robertson.

For supervisor Matocsa District—T. A. Howell over James R. Cousins.